

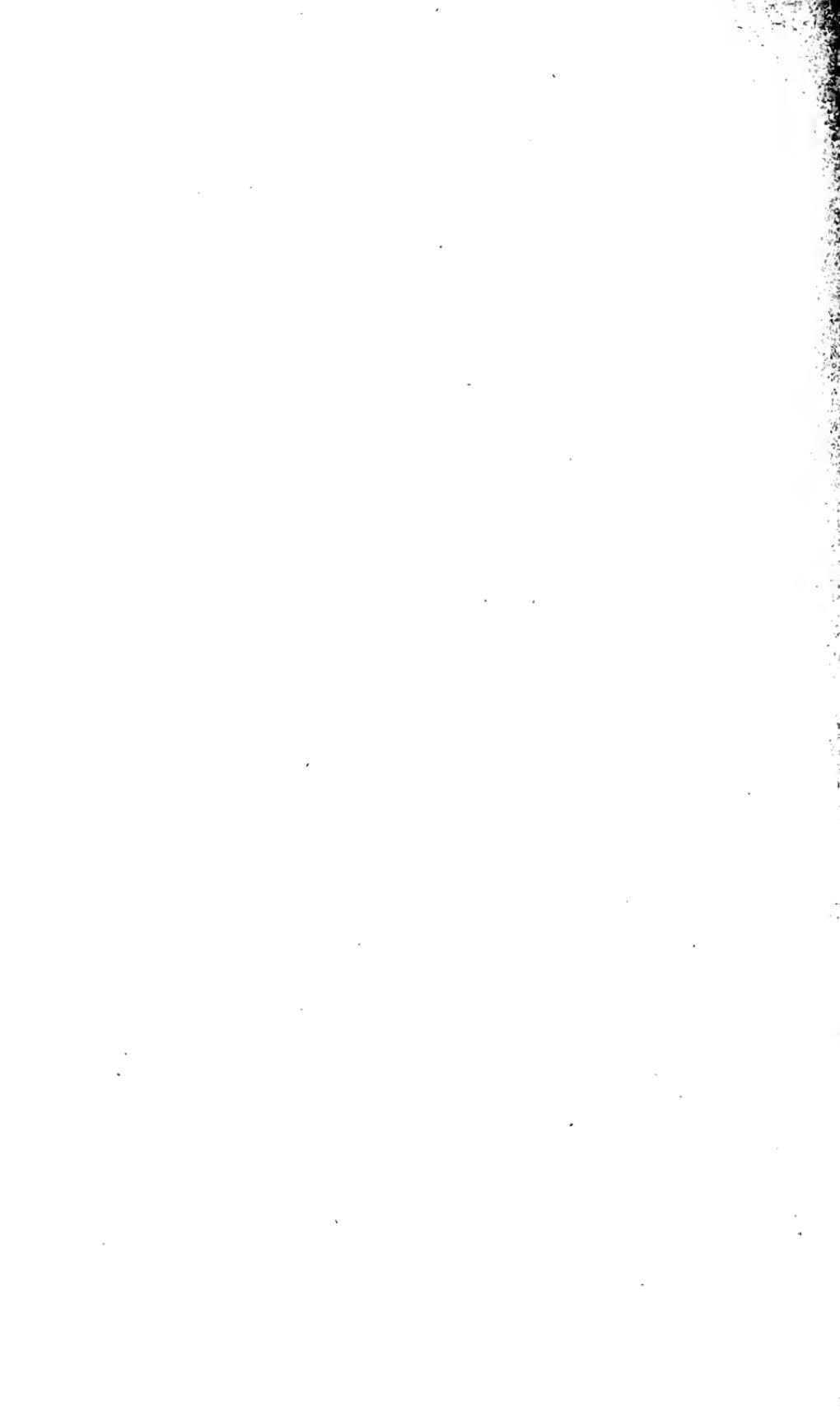
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CELEBRATION
OF THE
269th BIRTHDAY OF CONCORD, MASS.

REPORT OF THE 18th ANNUAL MEETING OF
CONCORD ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY
LIST OF MEMBERS



NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FOUR



CELEBRATION

OF THE

TWO HUNDRED SIXTY-NINTH BIRTHDAY OF CONCORD

BY THE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF THAT TOWN

SEPTEMBER THE TWELFTH, 1904

REPORT OF THE EIGHTEENTH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONCORD
ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, WITH
ADDRESS BY MR. P. K. WALCOTT
TOGETHER WITH A LIST OF
MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY ::

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY
BEACON PRESS

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EXERCISES IN TOWN HALL

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF CONCORD

THE Concord Antiquarian Society observed its own eighteenth anniversary, and the two hundred and sixty-ninth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Concord, by a public meeting in the Town Hall on the afternoon of Monday, September 12, 1904, followed by a reception at its own house at a later hour. The afternoon's bright sun brought out a large gathering of members and their friends, filling the hall. The President of the Society, Hon. John S. Keyes, as chairman, said:

*Members of the Concord Antiquarian Society and Friends:
Ladies and Gentlemen:*

This is Concord's two hundred and sixty-ninth birthday—the oldest town above tide water in the United States. Imagination fails to picture this spot in 1635, when the first settlers came. The primeval forest covered these low hills and plains. Only Indians roamed its paths or paddled their canoes on its quiet waters.

It is our custom for several years past to celebrate the birthday of this good old mother town. At the one hundred and fiftieth birthday of Lincoln, her first-born daughter, the wise orator eloquently called it "Planting a Milestone." Not the old, gray, mossy ones of former generations, but a new, clear-cut tablet to mark the town's progress. The old milestones told only the distance to Boston. The new ones should begin at the town line and

tell the distance each mile to the center, as our neighbor, Groton, has wisely done.

Thus this celebration of ours, coming every year and having but little progress to note annually, if any, might be more properly called "Planting a Footstone." Let us see if it is not. Sixty-nine years ago Concord planted her first, after two hundred years of vigorous life. Mine were the youngest, perhaps the only living, ears that heard the words of Ralph Waldo Emerson, then in the flower of his young manhood, as he told the story of the founders in their struggles and sacrifices. My memory yet retains his eloquent apostrophe to the score of soldiers of the Revolution seated in the front pews of the old meeting house, that brought tears to the eyes of their bowed heads, and brought the entire audience to their feet in a silent tribute of applause that in these days would have been a ringing cheer for both the speaker and the veterans. Therefore, methinks, how times do change. Two years ago on this birthday that address of Emerson's was read before you by your Vice-President, whose voice, alas! we shall never again hear in this hall, where it has so often been heard in wise counsel and sound reasoning — Samuel Hoar.

At the planting of the second on the two hundred and fiftieth birthday of Concord, when Senator Hoar gave his masterly oration, there sat on this platform, made of the wood of the old North Bridge, over which his and your ancestors fought the first battle of the Revolution, the youngest of that large audience, a boy of seven years. He listened intently to what his father reported interestingly of the tablets erected on that day to the events of Concord's history. Whatever of inspiration that occasion gave to that youth (it did not retain him here in his native home) you will now hear, as I present to you Philip Keyes Walcott, Esq., of New York.

ADDRESS OF
PHILIP KEYES WALCOTT, ESQ.

THE VALUE OF AN HEROIC PAST

There are those who look only to the future, like the man who substituted respect for posterity for veneration of ancestors. This attitude of mind is generally found among those who have no past and no ancestors. Some have reproached the people of Concord for living in and trading on their past, insinuating that we are degenerate sons of worthy sires. But if we go about it in the right way, we find in the past the only guide to the future; for the future is only the past entered through another door, and the succeeding generations are like the stage army, marching by continuously, with the same figures constantly reappearing in changed garb.

Our town always has been, and, let us hope, will always remain, a small town. It was a small town before the Revolution, and in proportion to other towns and cities, and to the country at large, it has grown smaller since, although its actual population has increased. Apart from the great growth in other states, near-by towns in Massachusetts, like our neighbor Lowell, have shot up in the last century and surpassed Concord in population and wealth. Concord was undoubtedly laid out by Simon Willard with an eye to its water power, which was used in the earliest years of the settlement, and some of which is employed to this day. But, perhaps fortunately for us, the Concord streams were not sufficient for large factories, like those of Lowell and Lawrence, and so our town has remained as it began, mainly devoted to farms and residences.

This failure to keep up with our neighbors in point of growth cost Concord the sittings of the County Court, which were removed to Lowell, to the great grief of Concord folk of that day. We may be easily reconciled to the change, and even count this loss a gain.

But in this era of vast material prosperity, when population and wealth are reckoned in millions, it may well be asked: "What is the function of this small town? True, it is a spot of historic and literary interest from its past, but what other present place in the economy of the nation has it except as a delightful residence for delightful people, of whom a considerable portion do their active work in the great city?"

Were it not for our history we might readily agree with this view and say, reasonably enough, "What more do you expect of a country town of four thousand souls?" But it is not for us to cry "Ichabod, Ichabod, the glory is departed." We cannot get off thus easily. Ours is a case of *noblesse oblige*. We have been richly endowed by the fathers, and much will be required of us.

The present is not unique as a period of comparative inactivity in the history of Concord. Once for a period of nearly one hundred years, and once again for some fifty years, our town showed no special sign of being unlike many other villages. Yet these periods of rest did not dull the spirit and courage of our people, as was made manifest when the fit opportunity arrived.

A consideration of our history should make us both hopeful and fearful; hopeful that the future may be worthy of the past, fearful that we may not play our parts worthily.

Concord's first thirty or forty years may be said to represent the pioneer period, and that was surely an heroic age. Founded in 1635, Concord was the first settlement on the Atlantic coast above tide water, the first outpost

in the inland wilderness. The land was poor, the settlers few, and the dangers and hardships innumerable. Their disappointments were many. In England they had been led to look upon this as a land flowing with milk and honey, but they found their paths beset with thorns and briars. Some had even looked for valuable mines, but the Iron Works produced only bankruptcy for their owners.

When one-eighth of the people, under the leadership of Mr. Jones, removed to the more fertile land and less rigorous climate of Connecticut, it seemed for a time that the town was to be wholly deserted, and the land allowed to lapse into a wilderness.

But Peter Bulkeley and Simon Willard were not easily discouraged. Willard was one of the few who achieved a considerable financial success in the new country, for his fur trade seems to have prospered. He was a leader of the militia and a prominent member of the General Court. Peter Bulkeley, brought up in easy circumstances, a Fellow of Oxford, with a good living in England, had not given up all this for conscience' sake to fail and falter, after, like Moses, leading his people to the Promised Land.

Largely through the energy and courage of these two men Concord was not abandoned, and came safely through its early trials. Major Willard took such good precautions during King Philip's War that Concord was hardly touched. Isaac Shepard was murdered on his farm and the towns-folk lived in terror, but no houses were burned; and Concord was not directly harmed by the war except through the loss of the brave men who fell at Narraganset Fort and Sudbury, and at Brookfield under Captain Wheeler. Concord as a frontier town furnished men for the defense, not only of Concord, but of the rest of the Commonwealth, and all those of military age were enrolled. Simon Willard had charge of the campaign in this part of the colony.

It is noteworthy that in the darkest days of the early settlers, when taxes were collected with great difficulty and the town was penalized by the General Court for not paying them, Concord gave out of her poverty to the cause of education, which has always been so generously supported here. In 1653 the town subscribed £5 per year for seven years to Harvard College, and in 1672 £45 toward the building of Harvard Hall. These were large sums for those days.

A son of Peter Bulkeley was a member of the first class graduated at Harvard in 1642. Local pride may partly account for Concord's generous contributions.

At this time there grew up to the north of Concord a curious semi-independent principality, like a manor of feudal times. Blood's Farms was a tract of fourteen hundred acres, which, together with the dowry that Elizabeth, daughter of Major Willard, brought to Robert Blood, covered a large part of what is now the town of Carlisle. The Bloods settled there in 1642, and the brothers, Robert and John, beyond the limits of any town, were independent of the local authorities, and hardly owned allegiance to the General Court which had granted these lands by a special act. The Bloods at first paid their rates in Billerica, but during Philip's War took shelter in Concord as a safer place, and paid rates here. Then Billerica promptly sued for the amount, and recovered it from Concord.

Next a special act was passed to settle the difficulty, but so great was the respect of the General Court for the position of the Bloods as lords of their manor that the Farms were not annexed to either Concord or Billerica, and Concord as the nearest town was empowered merely to levy taxes, or rates, on the Farms. This led to a small war; for Robert Blood and his sons, with their retainers, drove off the Concord constables sent to collect the rates,

laying violent hands upon them, and “vilifying his Majesty’s authority.” This occurred in 1684, and again the next year.

Finally in 1686 a treaty was executed, the high contracting parties being, on the one hand, Robert Blood, acting with the written consent of his sons, and on the other, Peter Bulkeley, Henry Woodis, and John Smedly, Senior, for the town of Concord.

The Bloods agreed to pay their rates in Concord, with, however, certain exemptions in their favor, such as that their waste lands were not to be reckoned in their minister rates. Thus they won a partial victory. So the Farms only became an adjunct, and not strictly a part of the town, for the treaty did not provide for a merger of territory; and as late as 1744 the bounds between Concord and the Farms were regularly perambulated by the authorities, as were those between Concord and adjoining towns.

The stout old chiefs of the Blood clan asserting their independence against, not only Concord and Billerica, but even against the General Court and the authority of the king, make a stirring picture. They were truly “village Hampdens,” and give us a fine example of the early growth of that spirit of independence shown a few years later by their neighbors who deposed Andros.

Just as the early troubles and dangers were safely over, and the existence, at least, of the town was assured, came a great political crisis. The charter of the colony was revoked, by legal means, it is true, but in defiance of justice and through the agency of a corrupt judiciary. Andros was made royal governor of the province, and aroused universal indignation by declaring all titles to land void until a rent should be paid to the crown. Only one Concord land owner submitted to this humiliating imposition, and that was a woman, the widow of Peter Bulkeley.

With the overthrow of James II came the desired opportunity. The towns passed strong resolutions, and sent their representatives and troops to Boston. Concord took a leading part, furnishing her quota of men, who set out for Boston on the 19th of April, a day which should have an added significance from this fact, which is too seldom remembered. Also the clerk of the convention which met at Boston was Ebenezer Prout, of Concord, who signed the order for the removal of Andros to the castle. Moreover, the resolution of this town was the only one of all those adopted by the towns at that time which distinctly expressed a readiness for war, should war be necessary.

This was in 1689. For nearly a hundred years after Concord was comparatively quiet and inconspicuous, even as today. With the growth of Massachusetts the frontier had been moved further west and north; and though Concord, like other towns, furnished her share of men and money for the French and Indian wars, the town, as a town, took no prominent part.

But when the oppressions of George III and his ministers increased beyond what could be borne, the people of our town showed the same readiness for war, if war were necessary, that they had in the time of Andros. The Provincial Congress was held here in the old meeting house, and under its direction warlike preparations were made. Arms, stores, powder, and cannon were procured and secreted in various parts of the town, and it was to destroy these that General Gage sent the memorable expedition of April 19, 1775. The arms and stores had been so well hidden that only a portion was discovered. The sharp fight at the bridge was a warning the British commander could not ignore, and the disastrous retreat began.

The importance of that fight at the bridge can hardly

be overestimated. It precipitated a conflict which, even if it could not have been avoided, might have been postponed until sufficient troops had been sent from England to make the uprising hopeless. And it seems doubtful whether the British would have been attacked on their retreat but for that first taste of blood at the bridge. It is the first step that counts, and our people were so overcome by the gravity of what they had done that they drew off after the fight, allowing the detachment which had gone on to Barrett's Mills, and could easily have been captured or overwhelmed, to pass back over the bridge unmolested. But after reflection they realized that the step they had taken was irrevocable, and following the British retreat attacked again and again.

We seem to hear in Buttrick's order — “Fire, fellow-soldiers, for God's sake, fire!” — not merely a command, but a cry, almost in agony, of a brave man suddenly realizing the awful nature of this crisis in which he was unexpectedly the leader; and the democratic spirit of the old minutemen and militia re-echoes in the word “fellow-soldiers.”

During the Revolution Concord was subject to a curious infliction or invasion. The militia in Cambridge in 1775 occupied the college buildings as barracks, and Harvard College accordingly removed to Concord until June, 1776. The lectures were held in the meeting house and the court house, and the students and professors boarded about the town. The college passed a vote of thanks to the town for its hospitality, but the town was obliged, in the fall of 1776, to put new glass in the meeting house and other public buildings. If, as is likely, the students of that day were not much more godly than their successors, there may well have been some connection between their presence in Concord and the necessity for new glass.

But Concord was well repaid for her hospitality and broken glass. In the class graduated here in 1776 was Dr. Ezra Ripley, so long our pastor and so much beloved by our people.

After the Revolution Concord again relapsed into quiet and comparative obscurity for over two generations. But no strength was lost in that period of repose. The part that Concord took in the literary awakening which made America feel herself a nation in literature and the things of the spirit, as well as in material matters, and the part of Concord in the Civil War which made our country truly one, are known to all.

The dominant note throughout our history is that of public spirit, the readiness to sacrifice property and life for the common weal or a principle. Peter Bulkeley left ease and wealth to come to the wilderness for a principle, and others did the same. A little later John Hoar, who had been heavily fined and debarred from the practice of the law because he freely expressed his criticism of the minister's preaching, was the only man willing to harbor the friendly Indians on his farm during King Philip's War, when all Indians were hated and feared.

The Rev. William Emerson, a descendant of Peter Bulkeley and grandfather of Ralph Waldo Emerson, not only spoke to the militia under the flag pole on the 19th of April, 1775, exhorting them to fight, but later made his words good in his deeds, went as military chaplain on the expedition to Canada, and died in that service.

Not long ago was shown a homely and touching example of Concord public spirit. Our lamented fellow townsman, Samuel Hoar, in a report to his class secretary, among the many positions of honor so worthily held by him included conspicuously and, we may be sure, with love and pride, "Tree Warden of the Town of Concord."

People of less highly favored towns and cities wonder that the children of Concord, rich and poor, all go to the public schools, and that our most distinguished citizens are proud to fill the small offices of this small town. If they knew our history they would understand.

The proper purpose of our monuments and inscriptions and of such occasions as this—

“That memory may their deed redeem,
When, like our sires, our sons are gone”—

is not empty glorification or vain boasting of the past, but to keep alive the spirit of that past for use in the present and the future. This spirit, like the sacred fire of the Greeks, has been handed down to us, and we must cherish it and pass it on undimmed, or be recreant to our trust. There may be no great opportunity, like those in the past, during the lives of any of us. It may not be our fate to command the applause of listening senates, and read our history in a nation’s eyes. But how little that matters.

“The readiness is all.”

At the close of the address the following was offered by Edward Waldo Emerson, and unanimously adopted by a rising vote and sent to the Senator:

CONCORD, MASS., September 12, 1904.

HON. GEORGE F. HOAR:—

The citizens of Concord, assembled to celebrate the town's birthday, unanimously send affectionate and proud greetings to their townsman, Senator Hoar.

JOHN S. KEYES, *President.*

The following was received by President Keyes after the Senator's death:

Senator Hoar's family gratefully acknowledges the Town of Concord's kind expression of sympathy.

Worcester, Massachusetts,
October, 1904.

Following the meeting in the Town Hall, the annual reception and afternoon tea was held at the house of the Society on Lexington Road. The guests were received by Judge Keyes, and Miss Mary D. Brooks and Miss Sarah Bartlett presided at the tea tables.

The annual election of officers was postponed until the October meeting.

ANNUAL MEETING,
October 6, 1904

REPORT OF THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Society, postponed from September 12, was held on Monday evening, October 6. President Hon. John S. Keyes presided, and twenty-four members were present.

After the records of the June meeting had been read and approved, the records of the last annual meeting, of September 12, 1903, were also read.

The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary were read and accepted.

Voted: That the usual annual assessment of two dollars, to defray the expenses of the Society for the ensuing year, be levied, the same to be payable immediately.

Voted: That the thanks of this Society be tendered to Mr. Philip K. Walcott for his excellent address at their anniversary meeting on the 12th of September, and that the Secretary be directed, in communicating this vote to Mr. Walcott, to request a copy of his manuscript for publication.

Voted: That Rev. Loren B. Macdonald, Mr. Allen French, and Mr. George Tolman be a committee to draw up suitable expressions of the grief of this Society for the death of its two active members, Mr. Alfred Munroe and Mrs. Sarah E. Griffin, and of its honorary member, Hon. George F. Hoar, all of whom have deceased since its last meeting in June.

Voted: To proceed with the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The following persons were then chosen by written ballot, each one receiving a majority of ballots cast, and were declared elected, viz.:

<i>President,</i>	HON. JOHN S. KEYES.
<i>First Vice-President,</i>	REV. LOREN B. MACDONALD.
<i>Second Vice-President,</i>	MR. ADAMS TOLMAN.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	MR. THOMAS TODD.
<i>Secretary,</i>	MR. GEORGE TOLMAN.
<i>Executive Committee,</i>	The PRESIDENT, TREASURER, and SECRETARY, <i>ex officiis</i> , and REV. LOREN B. MACDONALD, MR. ADAMS TOLMAN, MR. EDWARD W. EMERSON, MR. ALLEN FRENCH.

The names of Mr. Herbert J. Miles and Miss Elizabeth A. Snow were proposed for membership, to be voted upon at the next meeting.

The meeting was then dissolved.

GEORGE TOLMAN, *Secretary.*

SECRETARY'S REPORT

To the Members of the Concord Antiquarian Society:

The year that has just closed has been marked by more than the usual inactivity on the part of the Society. Owing partly to the extreme inclemency of the weather, the meetings during the winter were very thinly attended at the best, and in four cases failed altogether. A part of the apathy of members may perhaps be laid to the fact that your Secretary has found it a very difficult matter to offer them any entertainment in a literary way that would make it worth their while to attend the meetings. He has read two papers and your President has read one, and beyond those no literary attraction has been provided, excepting, of course, the exceedingly fine address of Hon. Theodore C. Hurd, at the public meeting at the beginning of the Society's year. Perhaps it may be wise in the future to stimulate interest in the meetings by importing speakers from outside. This would involve some little expense, of course; but it would seem that in default of home talent we may be obliged to look further off for lecturers, if we wish to continue any literary character to our meetings.

The membership list remains practically unchanged as far as numbers go, but I find that not infrequently persons who are invited to become members neglect to sign the book, and that others withdraw without notifying either the Secretary or the Treasurer—all of which tends to great uncertainty on the part of both those officers as to the *personnel* of the Society. The death of our late vice-

president, Samuel Hoar, leaves the Society with only one surviving life member. He was one of the founders and charter members of the Society, as was the late Alfred Munroe, whose recent death we also deplore—the kindly, gentle, retiring man, who contributed to the files of the Society one of the most important and interesting papers that have been read at its meetings. Mrs. Sarah E. Griffin, who has deceased still more recently, had been a member for ten years, and had been a constant attendant at our meetings up to the time of her last illness. All these three were natives of Concord; the ancestors of all of them had occupied prominent places in its history and in its domestic life, and had helped in their day and generation to give to the old town the distinctive individual character that it has always maintained and has always been proud of among all the towns in the world. The deaths of these three individuals should at least remind us how few of those older members yet remain, whose interest and enthusiasm for the history of Concord, and whose hope

“To keep her earlier laurels fresh and green”

inspired the formation of this Society. Much, very much, is yet to be done in the way of that local historical inquiry and research so well begun by Mr. Lemuel Shattuck seventy years ago, and so brilliantly continued in later years by our own lamented members, Rev. Grindall Reynolds and Hon. Charles H. Walcott. It is one of the objects—it should be the principal object—of this Society to further such historical research and inquiry, to gather and to preserve, not only the old furniture and the material relics of our fathers, but as well the stories of their lives, the memories of their manners, the records of their deeds.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE TOLMAN, *Secretary.*

CONCORD, September 12, 1904.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Cash on hand September 12, 1903	\$247.99
Received from George Tolman, sales of pamphlet and advertising	90.95
Received from annual dues	226.00
	\$564.94

EXPENDITURES

By paid Albert Lane, printing	\$65.00
“ H. L. Whitcomb, use of crockery	2.00
“ Thomas Todd, printing	24.85
“ Wilfrid Wheeler, flowers	2.00
“ Supplies for reception	8.05
“ Concord's Home for the Aged, one year's interest on Mortgage Loan of \$1,250 to July 15, 1903	62.50
“ J. B. Wood & Son Co., wood	3.75
“ G. W. Waite, framing pictures	12.50
“ Watering streets	10.00
“ Insurance on building	9.00
“ J. B. Wood & Son Co., lumber	10.40
“ Cash on hand and in bank	354.89
	\$564.94

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS TODD, *Treasurer.*

ASSETS

Cash on hand and in bank	\$244.34
Cash in Savings Bank	110.55
	\$354.89
Collection insured for	5,000.00
House and lot	3,000.00
	\$8,354.89

<i>Brought over</i>	.	.	.	.	.	\$8,354.89
Less Mortgage Loan Concord's Home for the Aged	.	.				<u>1,250.00</u>
Net Assets September 12, 1904	.	.	.	.	.	\$7,104.89
" "	1903	.	.	.	.	6,997.99
" "	1902	.	.	.	.	6,958.11
" "	1901	.	.	.	.	7,116.02
" "	1900	.	.	.	.	7,044.71
" "	1899	.	.	.	.	7,049.76
" "	1898	.	.	.	.	6,985.36
" "	1897	.	.	.	.	6,969.25
" "	1896	.	.	.	.	4,376.45
" "	1895	.	.	.	.	4,411.08
Receipts for the year	.	.			\$316.95	
Expenses	.	.	.	.	<u>210.05</u>	
Balance	.	.	.		\$106.90	
Liabilities (Interest)	.	.			<u>62.50</u>	
						\$44.40

LIFE MEMBERS

C M *Brooks, George Merrick
C M *Damon, Edward Carver
C M Emerson, Edward Waldo

C M *Hoar, Ebenezer Rockwood
C M *Hoar, Samuel
1893 *Prichard, William Mackey

ANNUAL MEMBERS

1887 †Adams, Frank Augustus
1895 Adams, Charles Francis
1897 *Andrews, Annie P.

1888 Baker, George Minot
1889 Baker, James Edward
1896 Ball, Angelina
1887 *Ball, Elizabeth A.
1893 Ballou, Murray
1893 Ballou, Mabel (Mrs.)
1887 Barker, Daniel F.
C M *Barrett, Edwin Shepard
1887 Barrett, Laura E. (Mrs.)
1887 *Barrett, Emeline Elizabeth
C M Barrett, Richard Fay
1893 Barrett, Cora Belle (Mrs.)
1893 Barrett, Jeanie Shepard
1887 *Barrett, William
C M *Bartlett, George Bradford
1887 *Bartlett, Elizabeth Bradford
1887 †Bartlett, Edward Jarvis
1887 *Bates, Lavinia Bacon
1903 †Beal, Frances J.
1903 †Beal, Mary A.
1887 *Bemis, George F.
1904 Benson, Harriet E. (Mrs.)
1887 *Bigelow, Ann Hagar (Mrs.)
1888 †Blanchard, Helen A. (Mrs.)
1897 Bowker, William H.
1891 †Brooks, Lovisa E. (Mrs.)
1887 †Brooks, Stephen George
1887 Brooks, Mary A. (Mrs.)

1900 Brown, Abram English
1900 Brown, Sarah J. (Mrs.)
1893 Brown, Benjamin Warren
1893 Brown, L. Cora (Mrs.)
1887 Brown, Charles Edward
1893 Brown, Florence W. (Mrs.)
1881 *Brown, John
1894 Brown, Amanda M. (Mrs.)
1887 Brown, John, 2d
1887 Brown, William Henry
1889 Browne, Caroline V. (Mrs.)
(Admitted as Caroline V. Wheildon)
1887 Bulkley, Benjamin Reynolds
(To Honorary List)
1887 †Bulkley, Mary W. (Mrs.)
1899 †Burrill, Anna H. (Mrs.)
1887 *Buttrick, Humphrey Hunt
1888 *Buttrick, Lucy Ann (Mrs.)

1893 Carr, Joseph Fletcher
1902 Carr, Walter Albert
1899 Chamberlin, Theodore
1887 *Chapman, John H.
1887 Cheney, Caroline F.
1894 †Chester, Arthur Herbert
1894 †Chester, Elizabeth Slade (Mrs.)
1893 Clark, Cyrus
1901 Coburn, Julia L.
1887 Coolidge, Henry D.
1887 †Crampton, George W.
1887 Dakin, Alfred Butler Curling
1887 †Damon, Anne E. (Mrs.)

1887 †Damon, Ralph Hager
 1888 †Damon, Mary W. (Mrs.)
 C M *Davis, Cummings Elethan
 1888 †Davis, Wilbur Grove
 1888 †Davis, Anna E. (Mrs.)
 1893 †Decker, William N.
 1887 †Derby, Joseph
 1887 †Derby, Nathan
 1888 †Derby, Martha K. (Mrs.)
 1904 Derby, Urbane
 1897 Derby, Sarah E.
 (Admitted as Sarah E. Staples)
 1899 †Dodge, Charles Benjamin
 1899 Dodge, Willietta (Mrs.)
 1887 *Eaton, Lorenzo
 1904 Eaton, Harriet L.
 1893 Eaton, Mary Stow
 1901 Eckfeldt, Thomas H.
 1903 Edgerton, Charles Frederick
 1903 Edgerton, S. Helen (Mrs.)
 1887 Emerson, Ellen Tucker
 1887 †Emery, Samuel Hopkins
 1887 Farrar, Willard Thomas
 1887 Friend, John Caleb
 1898 French, Allen
 1898 French, Ellen B. (Mrs.)
 C M †Fuller, Arthur Greenwood
 1893 Gage, Olive
 1887 †Garty, James
 1893 †Gilmore, John L.
 1888 Gourgas, Abby M.
 1893 *Griffin, Sarah E. (Mrs.)
 1888 †Grout, Frances J. (Mrs.)
 1894 Harlow, Martha H. (Mrs.)
 1893 †Hartwell, Samuel
 1893 †Hartwell, Julia W. (Mrs.)
 1903 Heard, Grace A.
 1888 Hoar, Caroline
 1893 Hoar, Helen P. (Mrs.)
 1896 *Hoar, Sherman
 1899 Hoar, Mary B. (Mrs.)
 1896 Holland, Anna M. (Mrs.)
 C M *Hosmer, Henry Joseph
 1887 *Hosmer, Laura A. (Mrs.)
 1903 Hosmer, Henry J.
 1887 *Hosmer, John Frederick
 1887 Hosmer, Jane
 1887 Hosmer, Julia (Mrs.)
 1887 *Houghton, Marcellus
 1897 †Houston, Francis A.
 1897 Houston, Jennie R. (Mrs.)
 1897 †Hubbard, Susanna H.
 1887 Hudson, Woodward
 1893 Hudson, Bessie K. (Mrs.)
 C M Hunt, William Henry
 C M *Hurd, Charles Henry
 1887 *Hurd, William Frederick
 1894 †Hutchins, Carroll
 1894 †Hutchins, Florence E. (Mrs.)
 1894 †Hutchins, Charles L.
 1894 Hutchins, Mary G. (Mrs.)
 1894 †Hutchins, Mary G.
 1888 *Jackson, Susan (Mrs.)
 1893 †James, Mary L. (Mrs.)
 1890 Jenks, Charles W.
 1896 †Johnquest, Florence
 C M Keyes, John Shepard
 1899 Keyes, Mary H. (Mrs.)
 1894 Keyes, John Maynard
 1894 Keyes, Prescott
 1900 Keyes, Alice R. (Mrs.)
 1890 †Keyes, Marion B.
 1893 †Keyser, Calvin
 1897 †King, George Augustus
 1902 †King, George G.
 C M Lang, David Goodwin
 1899 †Legate, Helen A.
 1893 †Leland, Francis O.
 1893 †Leland, Annie J. (Mrs.)
 1893 Lombard, George B.
 1898 †Loring, Susan F.
 1894 Lothrop, Harriet M. (Mrs.)
 1896 Macdonald, Loren B.
 1895 †Marston, Hiram A.

1902 Mason, Theophilus
 1887 †McClure, Edward W.
 1901 Melvin, Edith
 1904 Miles, Jonas M.
 1904 Miles, Lizzie J. (Mrs.)
 1897 Moody, Benjamin
 1887 Moore, Frank
 1887 *Moore, John Brooks
 1891 †Moore, John Henry
 C M *Munroe, Alfred
 1887 *Munroe, Eliza
 1887 Munroe, Mary
 1893 †Norcross, Louise
 1896 †Osgood, Harriet A. (Mrs.)
 1902 Parker, Edward L.
 1902 Parker, Sarah L. (Mrs.)
 1901 Pepper, Charles Hovey
 1901 Pepper, Frances C. (Mrs.)
 1887 †Phelps, Edward Franklin
 1887 †Pierce, John H.
 1904 Prescott, Charles Waldo
 1897 Prescott, Ida L. (Mrs.)
 1888 *Prescott, Sarah B. (Mrs.)
 1889 Putnam, Alfred P.
 (Transferred to Honorary List)
 C M *Reynolds, Grindall
 1888 *Richardson, Louise F. (Mrs.)
 1896 Richardson, Florence W.
 1887 Richardson, Horatio S.
 1899 Richardson, Sarah E. A.
 1898 Rodman, Mary
 1902 Rodman, Francis
 1893 Rolfe, Henry Chamberlain
 1893 Rolfe, Abby F. (Mrs.)
 1895 Russell, George G.
 C M †Sanborn, Franklin Benjamin
 1893 †Sanford, Charles W.
 1895 †Scott, Joseph F.
 1889 †Selmes, Mary
 1903 Shepley, Francis B.
 1903 Shepley, Charlotte A. (Mrs.)
 1897 Smith, Abba Frances (Mrs.)
 1897 Smith, Benjamin Farnham
 1895 Smith, Henry Francis, Jr.
 1900 Smith, Margaret B. (Mrs.)
 1887 Smith, Julius Alfred
 1887 *Staples, Samuel
 1897 Staples, Sarah E. (now Derby)
 1887 *Stearns, Edward
 1887 *Stone, Henry Francis
 1887 *Stow, Nathan Brooks
 1887 *Surette, Louis Athanasius
 1888 †Surette, Thomas Whitney
 1893 Tewksbury, George A.
 1893 †Tewksbury, Virginia Lee (Mrs.)
 1899 †Tilton, Mary L. (Mrs.)
 1887 Titcomb, George E.
 1894 Titcomb, Fanny R. (Mrs.)
 1887 Todd, Thomas
 1887 Todd, Rebecca W. (Mrs.)
 1887 Tolman, Adams
 C M Tolman, George
 1893 †Tower, Fred Alonzo
 1893 †Tower, Anna (Mrs.)
 1887 *Tufts, Gardiner
 1894 Underhill, Susan (Mrs.)
 C M *Walcott, Charles Hosmer
 1893 Walcott, Jessie (Mrs.)
 1888 Walcott, Henry Joel
 1887 *Walcott, Horace
 1893 †Wall, Mary M.
 1887 †Weir, Elizabeth J.
 1897 *Wheeler, Caleb Henry
 1897 Wheeler, Sarah E. (Mrs.)
 1887 *Wheeler, Edwin
 1887 Wheeler, Frank
 1887 *Wheeler, Gardner
 1889 Wheeler, George Francis
 1895 Wheeler, Harry William
 1887 Wheeler, Harvey
 1901 Wheeler, Annie A. (Mrs.)
 1894 †Wheeler, Mary Coleman
 1887 Wheeler, William
 1887 *Wheeler, William Francis
 C M *Wheildon, William W.

1889	Wheildon, Caroline V. (now Browne)	C M	Whitney, James Lyman
1895	Whitcomb, Harriet Lincoln (Mrs.)	1893	Witherlie, Mary W. (Mrs.)
1887	Whitcomb, Henry Lyman	1887	Wood, Albert E.
1887	†Whitney, Ellen Frances	1887	*Wood, James Barrett
		1887	Wood, Ellen S. (Mrs.)
		1887	Wright, George H.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Boutwell, Hon. George S.	Green, Hon. Samuel A.
Bulkley, Rev. Benjamin R.	*Hoar, Hon. George F.
*Dean, John Ward	Putnam, Rev. Alfred P.
*Ellis, Rev. George E.	*Wolcott, Hon. Roger

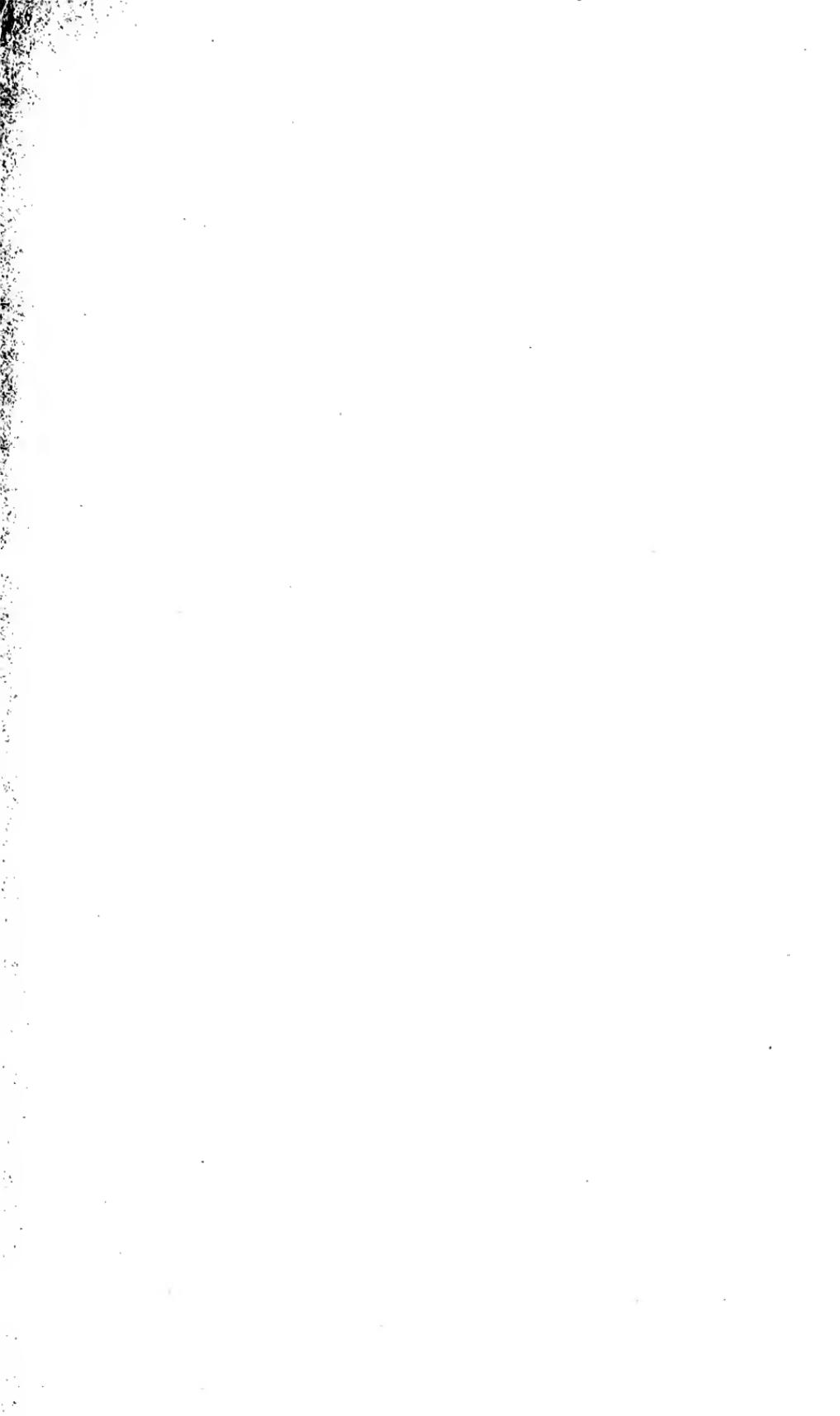
C M Charter Member

* Deceased

† Removed

‡ Withdrawn

$$\mathbb{C}^{n+1} = \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^1$$



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